

EXHIBIT A



Learn English



English Grammar - Articles

General | A/an | The | No article

Articles

There are only three articles in English: **a**, **an** and **the**.

There are two *types* of articles **indefinite a** and **an** or **definite the**.

Their proper use is complex especially when you get into the advanced use of English. Quite often you have to work by what sounds right, which can be frustrating for a learner.

We usually use no article to talk about things in general - the doesn't mean all.

For example: "Books are expensive." = (All books are expensive.)
 "The books are expensive." = (Not all books are expensive, just the ones I'm talking about.)

Indefinite articles - a and an (determiners)

A and an are the indefinite articles. They refer to something not specifically known to the person you are communicating with.

A and an are used before nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before:-

Adjectives	Adverbs	Articles	Cases	Clauses	Conditionals	Determiners	Gerund/Infinitive	Nouns	Participles	Prepositions
For	"I saw an elephant this morning."									

example: "I ate **a** banana for lunch."

A and an are also used when talking about your profession

For "I am **an** English teacher."

example: "I am **a** builder."

You use **a** when the noun you are referring to begins with a consonant (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y or z), for example, "**a** city" and "**a** factory"

You use **an** when the noun you are referring to begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)

Pronunciation changes this rule.

Note! If the next word begins with a *consonant sound* when we say it, for example, "university" then we use **a**. If the next word begins with a *vowel sound* when we say it, for example "hour" then we use **an**.

We say "university" with a "y" sound at the beginning as though it were spelt "youniversity".

So, "**a** university" IS correct.

We say "hour" with a silent h as though it were spelt "our".

So, "**an** hour" IS correct.

Definite Article - the (determiners)

Strong pronunciation    Weak pronunciation   

You use **the** when you know that the listener knows or can work out what particular person/thing you are talking about.

For "**The** apple you ate was rotten."

example: "Did you lock **the** car?"

You should also use **the** when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about.

For "She's got two children; a girl and a boy. **The** girl's eight and **the** boy's fourteen."
example:

We use the to talk about geographical points on the globe.

For **the** North Pole, **the** equator
example:

We use the to talk about rivers, oceans and seas

For **the** Nile, **the** Pacific, **the** English channel
example:

We also use the before certain nouns when we know there is only one of a particular thing.

For **the** rain, **the** sun, **the** wind, **the** world, **the** earth, **the** White House etc..
example:

However if you want to describe a particular instance of these you should use a/an.

For "I could hear **the** wind." / "There's **a** cold wind blowing."
example: "What are your plans for **the** future?" / "She has **a** promising future ahead of her."

The is also used to say that a particular person or thing being mentioned is the best, most famous, etc. In this use, '**the**' is usually given strong pronunciation:

For "Harry's Bar is **the** place to go."
example: "You don't mean you met **the** Tony Blair, do you?"

No article

You do not use an article before nouns when talking in general terms.

For **Inflation** is rising.

example: **People** are worried about rising crime. (Note! People generally, so no article)

You do not use an article when talking about sports.

For My son plays **football**.

example: **Tennis** is expensive.

You do not use an article before uncountable nouns when talking about them generally.

For **Information** is important to any organisation.

example: **Coffee** is bad for you.

You do not use an article before the names of countries **except** where they indicate multiple areas or contain the words (state(s), kindom, republic, union). Kingdom, state, republic and union are nouns, so they need an article.

No article - Italy, Mexico, Bolivia, England

For Use the - **the** UK (United *Kingdom*), **the** USA (United *States* of America), **the** Irish

example: *Republic*

Multiple areas! **the** Netherlands, **the** Philippines, **the** British Isles

Want to know more about the use of articles? Read my recommended grammar books section.





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English Grammar Articles - Definite Article & Indefinite Article

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Definition of articles

English has two types of articles: definite (*the*) and indefinite (*a*, *an*.) The use of these articles depends mainly on whether you are referring to any member of a group, or to a specific member of a group:

1. Indefinite Articles: a and an

A and *an* signal that the noun modified is indefinite, referring to *any* member of a group. These indefinite articles are used with singular nouns when the noun is general; the corresponding indefinite quantity word *some* is used for plural general nouns. The rule is:

- **a** + singular noun beginning with a consonant: **a boy**
- **an** + singular noun beginning with a vowel: **an elephant**
- **a** + singular noun beginning with a consonant sound: **a user** (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e. begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used)
- **some** + plural noun: **some girls**

If the noun is modified by an adjective, the choice between *a* and *an* depends on the initial sound of the adjective that immediately follows the article:

- **a** broken egg
- **an** unusual problem
- **a** European country (sounds like 'yer-o-pi-an,' i.e. begins with consonant 'y' sound)

Note also that in English, the indefinite articles are used to indicate membership in a profession, nation, or religion.

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- I am **a** teacher.
- Brian is **an** Irishman.
- Seiko is **a** practicing Buddhist.

2. Definite Article: the

The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is particular or specific. **The** signals that the noun is definite, that it refers to a *particular* member of a group. Compare the indefinite and definite articles in the following examples:

	Indefinite (a or an)	Definite (the)
Singular	a dog (any dog) an apple (any apple)	the dog (that specific dog) the apple (that specific apple)
Plural	some dogs (any dogs) some apples (any apples)	the dogs (those specific dogs) the apples (those specific apples)

The is not used with non countable nouns referring to something in a general sense:

[no article] Coffee is a popular drink.
[no article] Japanese was his native language.
[no article] Intelligence is difficult to quantify.

The is used with non countable nouns that are made more specific by a limiting modifying phrase or clause:

The coffee in my cup is too hot to drink.
The Japanese he speaks is often heard in the countryside.

The intelligence of animals is variable but undeniable.

The is also used when a noun refers to something unique:

the White House
the theory of relativity
the 1999 federal budget

Note: Geographical uses of the

Do not use the before:

- names of countries (Italy, Mexico, Bolivia) **except** the Netherlands and the US
- names of cities, towns, or states (Seoul, Manitoba, Miami)
- names of streets (Washington Blvd., Main St.)
- names of lakes and bays (Lake Titicaca, Lake Erie) **except** with a group of lakes like the Great Lakes
- names of mountains (Mount Everest, Mount Fuji) **except** with ranges of mountains like the Andes or the Rockies or unusual names like the Matterhorn
- names of continents (Asia, Europe)
- names of islands (Easter Island, Maui, Key West) **except** with island chains like the Aleutians, the Hebrides, or the Canary Islands

Do use the before:

- names of rivers, oceans and seas (the Nile, the Pacific)
- points on the globe (the Equator, the North Pole)
- geographical areas (the Middle East, the West)
- deserts, forests, gulfs, and peninsulas (the Sahara, the Persian Gulf, the Black Forest, the Iberian Peninsula)

Further Uses of Articles

In addition, use of *a*, *an*, and *the* also depends on whether the noun following the article possesses one of these paired qualities:

- Countable vs. non countable
- First vs. subsequent mention
- General vs. specific

1. Countable vs. Non countable

A and **an** are used if the noun can be counted.

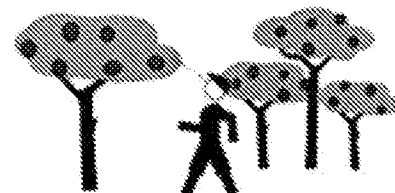
I stepped
in **a**
puddle.
(How
many
puddles
did you
step in?
Just one.
Therefore,
use **a**.)



I drank **a**
glass of
milk.
(*Glasses*
of *milk*
can be
counted)

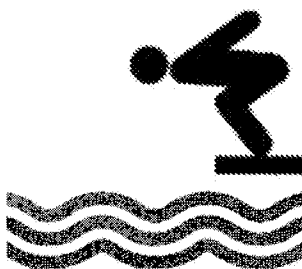


I saw **an**
apple
tree.
(*Apple*
trees can
be
counted)

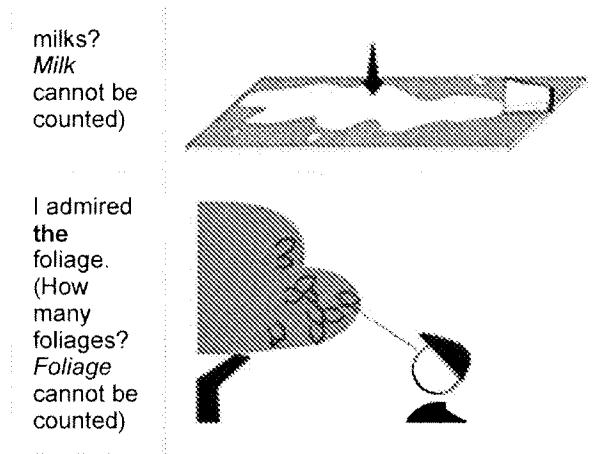


The must be used when the noun cannot be counted.

I dove into
the water.
(How
many
waters did
you dive
into? The
question
doesn't
make any
sense
because
water is
non
countable.
Therefore,
use **the**.)



I saw **the**
milk spill.
(How
many



2. First vs. Subsequent Mention

A or **an** is used to introduce a noun when it is mentioned for the first time in a piece of writing. **The** is used afterward each time you mention that same noun.

An awards ceremony at the Kremlin would not normally have attracted so much attention. But when it was leaked that Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko would be presenting medals to three cosmonauts, interest in **the** ceremony intensified. *Time*, Sept. 17, 1984.

Note: **There is** and **there are** can be used to introduce an indefinite noun at the beginning of a paragraph or essay.

There is a robin in the tree outside my window. When my cat jumps up on the desk, **the** robin flies away.

3. General vs. Specific

A, **an**, and **the** can all be used to indicate that a noun refers to the whole class to which individual countable nouns belong. This use of articles is called *generic*, from the Latin word meaning "class."

A tiger is a dangerous animal. (any individual tiger)
The tiger is a dangerous animal. (all tigers: *tiger* as a generic category)

The difference between the indefinite **a** and **an** and the generic **a** and **an** is that the former means any one member of a class while the latter means all of the members of a class.

The omission of articles also expresses a generic (or general) meaning:

no article with a plural noun: **Tigers** are dangerous animals. (all tigers)
no article with a non countable noun:
Anger is a destructive emotion. (any kind of anger)

Omission of Articles

While some nouns combine with one article or the other based on whether they are countable or non countable, others simply never take either article. Some common types of nouns that don't take an article are:

1. Names of languages and nationalities

- Chinese
- English
- Spanish
- Russian

2. Names of sports

- volleyball
- hockey
- baseball

3. Names of academic subjects

- mathematics
 - biology
 - history
 - computer science
-

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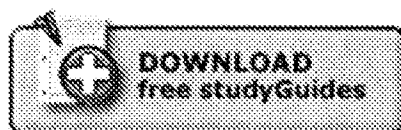
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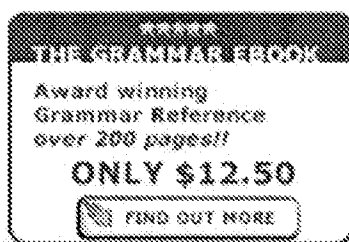
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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



INDEFINITE ARTICLE

A / AN

Use '**a**' with nouns starting with a **consonant** (letters that are not vowels),

'**an**' with nouns starting with a **vowel** (a, e, i, o, u)

Examples:

A boy
An apple
A car
An orange
A house
An opera

NOTE:

An before an *h* mute - **an** hour, **an** honour.

A before *u* and *eu* when they sound like 'you': **a** european, **a** university, **a** unit

The indefinite article is used:

- to refer to something for the first time:
An elephant and **a mouse** fell in love.
 Would you like **a drink**?
 I've finally got **a good job**.
- to refer to a particular member of a group or class

Examples:

- with names of jobs:**
 John is **a doctor**.
 Mary is training to be **an engineer**.
 He wants to be **a dancer**.
- with nationalities and religions:**
 John is **an Englishman**.
 Kate is **a Catholic**.
- with musical instruments:**
 Sherlock Holmes was playing **a violin** when the visitor arrived.
 (**BUT** to describe the activity we say "He plays the violin.")

- **with names of days:**
I was born on **a Thursday**

- **to refer to a kind of, or example of something:**
the mouse had **a tiny nose**
the elephant had **a long trunk**
it was **a very strange car**
- **with singular nouns, after the words 'what' and 'such':**
What **a shame!**
She's such **a beautiful girl.**
- **meaning 'one', referring to a single object or person:**
I'd like **an orange** and two lemons please.
The burglar took **a diamond necklace** and **a valuable painting.**

Notice also that we usually say **a hundred, a thousand, a million.**

NOTE: that we use '**one**' to add emphasis or to contrast with other numbers:

I don't know **one person** who likes eating elephant meat.
We've got **six computers** but only **one printer.**


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